

ANNUAL LICENSE COURT

HAS BEEN IN SESSION OVER A WEEK AND END NOT IN SIGHT.

York Springs and Klinefelter Cases Have Occupied Attention, Hartzell Case Yet to be Heard.

The License Court beginning on last Friday before President Judge Donald P. McPherson, and Associate Judges W. Howard Dicks and E. P. Miller, is still in session. The law that all persons applying or making objections to applications for license may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel is being given patient and full application. With the end not in sight in the Klinefelter application and the Hartzell application yet to be heard, it is likely license court will have to be continued until after the regular January court beginning next Monday with the trial of Oliver Sharrah for murder.

The hearing of the applications of Irvin E. Weaver for the Central Hotel in York Springs represented by J. D. Swope, Esq., and C. A. Hamilton for the York Springs Hotel, represented by Wm. Hersh, Esq., and the remonstrants represented by J. D. Keith and C. E. Stahle, Esq., resolved itself largely into a three-cornered fight. With very few exceptions the witnesses for the applicants expressed the opinion that there was no necessity in York Springs for more than one licensed hotel and the remonstrants contended that there was no necessity for any hotel and in the event of the town being dry and present hotels closing, there would be places opened for the accommodation of the traveling public.

In view of the testimony on the question of necessity the fight became narrowed to whether license should be granted to the Central Hotel or York Springs Hotel. For the first named it was shown that it was centrally located with access from all sides, a brick structure, with the conveniences of bath rooms, toilets, etc. A number of witnesses expressed a choice for the licensing of this place. On the other hand it was shown that the York Springs Hotel was located at the crossing of the Harrisburg road with the Carlisle pike and while wooden structure was conveniently arranged for hotel purposes, and that while it did not have as many conveniences as the other place, it had entertained over 2000 guests last year and this fact was urged as showing necessity. There was much testimony relating to the sales to men of intemperate habits. The real gist of the fight was explained by one witness as being whether the Central Hotel should be the one hotel because owned by C. F. Lerew, a resident of the county, as against Abe Trattner, the non-resident owner of the York Springs Hotel, who is also interested in the brewery business.

Among the witnesses called on behalf of Irvin E. Weaver were C. T. Lerew, ex-Judge Geo. H. Troskie, A. Dolen, Gil P. Emmert, Elmer E. Yeager, N. R. Criswell, George Miller, O. F. Lerew, Frank R. Straley, Wm. W. Weidner, and Earl Miller. Witnesses for the remonstrants were Wm. E. Graw, Orpheus Diller, Dr. C. L. Myers, L. M. Gardner, Jr., H. A. Miller, D. F. Starry, George Shaffer, Jacob T. Myers, Rev. S. L. McKinney, and William Davis, and they were of the opinion that there was no necessity for a hotel in York Springs. The remonstrance was signed by over 30 persons.

The petition of Irvin E. Weaver was called into question by the testimony of Jerry Shank, Gilbert Fair, Leander Myers, Henry Meals and George H. Day who said there was no name in the papers as to who was the applicant when they signed the certificate, yet they admitted that they were told then or later that Weaver was to be the applicant. Witnesses called on behalf of Chas. A. Hamilton were A. C. Gardner, Sr., George Powers, George Day, Henry A. Myers, Oscar Howe, William Peart, Jerry Shank and Daniel Shank, C. F. Brinkerhoff and D. M. Starry. The testimony in the York Springs cases was concluded with the hearing of Wm. E. Graw and Orpheus Diller against the Hartzell application and in the opinion of these two, the frequenters of the York Springs Hotel were persons of known intemperate habits, and the hearing developed some rather radical if not legal views as to such persons, when they "do the such things and when they do them."

The York Springs cases were argued by counsel on Saturday and at the conclusion the Court adjourned and decision was reserved.

Klinefelter Case.

The hearing of the application of Oliver Klinefelter for the Washington House, Gettysburg, began on Saturday and Wm. Hersh, Esq., representing the applicant did not test in the presentation of his case until Wednesday, and since then John D. Keith, and C. E. Stahle, Esq., for the remonstrants, have occupied the attention of the Court.

Witnesses called by applicant were Chas. H. Wilson, Paul A. Martin, Harvey A. Scott, George Hoffman, Geo. Strasbaugh, Hon. C. Wm. Beale, James Hoffman, Geo. B. Fair, Charles Lady, David Hankey, F. Mark Bream, Al. Stevens, Geo. Lee, Wm. Shields, Fred. McCammon, Mer-

vin Van Dyke, S. Mc. Eicholtz, Albert Rottler, Edward Schiriver, N. L. Miller, Burgess J. W. Eicholtz, Chas. B. Tate, C. C. Bream, James Paules, John W. Brechin.

These witnesses spoke of the necessity of the Washington Hotel from different points of view, some as the only European hotel in town where something to eat could be obtained at any time. Others as a place frequented by many farmers when they come to town on some work, huckstering or hauling to town and where they could go in their working clothes. Many testified as to the orderliness about the hotel, the one exception being when a colored excursion came to town. All the witnesses spoke of Mr. Klinefelter as a fit man to have the license and as a man of good habits.

When Mr. Hersh rested the case of Klinefelter, the latter had not been put upon the witness stand, and Mr. Keith asked to be allowed to put him on the stand for the purpose of cross examination. All counsel admitting the right of the court to interrogate the applicant and the court desiring to make some inquiries, Klinefelter took the witness stand and answered all inquiries of the court. After that came the demand of Mr. Keith to be allowed to cross-examine him. The right to do this was denied by Mr. Hersh and the legal question whether this was proper was debated at length by counsel and when the cross-examination began along the lines authorized by the court, there were frequent points where under advice of counsel Klinefelter refused to answer the questions put to him. This examination of the applicant occupied all of Wednesday and part of Thursday morning.

Mr. Klinefelter produced his register and daily receipt book showing average receipts of \$35 daily in winter and \$55 in summer tourist season, this being from both bar and restaurant and he estimated his profits at between \$2000 and \$2500 a year. He had a black list containing 35 names.

After concluding Klinefelter's cross examination Henry Scharf of Hotel Gettysburg testified his bar was never overtaxed and during a colored excursion bar room doors were locked. He ran a grill room in summer but found there was no demand in winter. P. M. Bruner of the City Hotel said his bar was overtaxed only on big days. Frank Eberhart of the Eagle Hotel said his bar is frequently filled on big days so that the trade can not be conveniently accommodated. He divided the trade into three classes, those who were willing to pay \$3 to \$3.50 per day, others \$2.00 to \$2.50, and still another class who wanted accommodations for \$1.00.

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Arazing Transformation.

One may be a speckled trout in the country and a codfish in the city, according to an observer, who believes that many country boys would do well to stay at home.

"A farmer," he said, "once caught a fine speckled trout, which he decided to present to his aunt in the city. Accordingly, he wrapped it in green leaves and placed it in a basket in the body of the wagon. As he stopped for refreshment at a roadside tavern some mischievous boys took a codfish from a nearby grocery stall and substituted it for the tiny beauty.

"Arriving in the city, he presented the fish to his aunt. 'What do you mean?' she cried. 'This isn't a trout; it's a codfish.'

"Rather crest-fallen, he took it back, but on the road the boys again made a substitution, and when he showed the fish to his wife it was a speckled trout. She listened to his tale with an amused smile. 'Yes,' she said finally, 'it's like you—a speckled trout in the country and a codfish in town!'"—Exchange.

The Split Infinitive.

The split infinitive is the term used to designate the infinitive form of the verb that generally begins with the preposition "to," when separated by a qualifying adverb or phrase, as in the following: "To briefly designate," "to

"readily understand," "to suddenly and completely change front," "he knew not which to most admire," "to sweetly sing," "to humbly walk." This use is held by literary critics and grammatical purists to be highly improper,

but it occurs abundantly in English literature, from the time of Shakespeare to the present day. Nearly every standard author is guilty of it, and it is very general in popular speech. The splitting of the infinitive is often dictated by a sense of rhythm, the placing of the qualifying adverb after the verb and before the weak adjunct or object which follows the verb resulting often in disharmony of rhythm or stress.

Fixing the Fairies.

Remnants of the cave men living in hidden places in the forests, avoiding the more civilized human beings about them, but seen occasionally by these, were probably the first of the fairies, according to A. E. Peake in a paper that appears in the report of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia.

Long before the Danes came to the British isles Ireland was infested by a people called the Danaans, probably the earliest of the Celts or possibly antedating them. The word Danaan, according to the London Lancet, may be rendered "fairy." They were of puny stature, but their heads were as large as ours, as is proved by the skulls found in the bogs. With their little pointed caps and their retiring ways they were only vaguely known to their neighbors, and when they died out they were dimly remembered and soon became a legend.

Cairo Street Warnings.

In oriental countries the recklessness of drivers of vehicles and their disregard for foot passengers are very marked, but in Cairo they have a series of curious cries with which they warn a footman. They specify the particular part of his anatomy which is in danger, as thus: "Look out for thy left shin, O uncle!" "Boy, have a care for the little toe on thy right foot!" "O blind beggar, look out for thy staff!" And the blind beggar, feeling his way with the staff in his right hand, at once obediently turns to the left. "O Frankish woman, look out for thy left foot!" "O burden bearer, thy load is in danger!" "O water carrier, look out for the tail end of thy piggish water bottle!"

The Wolf's Den.

One of the most grawsome among animal homes is the wolf's den. This is simply a hole dug in the side of a bank or a small natural cave, generally situated on the sunny side of a ridge and almost hidden by bushes and loose boulders. Here the wolf lies snug in and about his doorway lie the remains of past feasts, which, coupled with his own odor, make the wolf's den a not very inviting place. Nevertheless there is something so dread and mysterious about this soft footed marauder that it even lends a fascination to his home.—St. Nicholas.

E Pluribus Unum.

The Latin phrase "E pluribus unum" means "From many, one." It is the motto of the United States, as being one nation, though composed of many states. The expression is found originally in a Latin poem entitled "Mores tum," supposed to have been written by the poet Virgil.

Saved!

A husband was waiting outside a jeweler's, growing with impatience. His wife emerged from the shop.

"They want a thousand guineas for it," she said.

"Thank heavens!" cried the husband. "Now come along!"— Punch.

A Duke's Maxim.

It was a maxim of the first Duke of Portland, who was a great lover of race horses, that there were only two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf.

Suspicion.

Once give your mind to suspicion and there is sure to be food enough for it. In the stilllest night the air is filled with sounds for the wakeful ear that is resolved to listen.

Josh Billings was right when he said, "I don't care how much a man talks if he only says it in a few words."

A Curious Wedding Present.

Among the Brass river tribes of West Africa when a young couple get married it is the custom for the oldest member of the bride's family to present the bride with a plot of ground six feet long. This is for the grave of her family and herself when they die. The first member of the new family who dies is buried about twenty feet below ground and the next one almost sixteen feet, and this goes on until all the family die and are buried. The grave leads them all, and this they think prevents them from being separated. This new-fangled wedding present is the one most valued by the bride, the favorite native saying being, "When all other things are gone this remains."

Badly Missed.

Hugh had been left with his grandparents when his mother was called away by the illness of his father. A few days after she went away the little fellow said, "I wish I was where mother is." His grandmother said, "Why, just think; if you were there you would be missing your school," to which he replied: "Yes. But don't you know it is a great deal worse to miss your mother than your school?"—Exchange.

All Extra.

"There's some mistake about this bill," said the departing guest. "You told me your rates were \$5 a day."

"So they are," said the genial hotel proprietor, "but that's just for having your name on the register. Rooms and board are extra."—Pittsburgh Press.

Often the Case.

Smith—Is your church supported by voluntary contributions, Brother Black?

Elder Black (of the colored church)—No, sah, by involuntary contributions, sah! It's jes' like pullin' teeth to get money outer that congregation, yas, sah!—Indianapolis Star.

Excellence.

Those who attain to any excellence commonly spend life in some one single pursuit, for excellence is not often gained upon easier terms.—Johnson.

The Word "Bridal."

Bridal, as meaning a feast to celebrate a wedding, is really "bride ale," "ale" being the terms formerly used to indicate the festival in England.

TAX APPEALS

The Commissioners of the County of Adams hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times and places for holding the Tax Appeal for 1916, in the several boroughs and townships of Adams county, when and where they will attend to hear appeals.

1916

Jan. 17. For the township of Reading, at the National Hotel, Hampton, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 18. For the townships of Cumberland and Freedom, at the Commissioners' office, Gettysburg, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 19. For the township of Mt. Pleasant at the hotel of Charles Strausbaugh, in Bonneauville, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 20. For the borough of McSherrystown, 1st and 2nd wards, and township of Conowago, at the Union Hotel in McSherrystown, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 21. For the borough of Littlestown and township of Mt. Joy, at the National Hotel, Littlestown, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 22. For the townships of Germany and Union at the National Hotel, Littlestown, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Jan. 23. For the townships of Limestone and Highland, at the Commissioners' office, Gettysburg, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 1. For the borough of Gettysburg, 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards, and the township of Highland, at the Commissioners' office, Gettysburg, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 2. For the borough of Fairfield and townships of Liberty and Hamiltonian at the house of George Kebil in Fairfield, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 3. For the township of Franklin at the hotel in Cashtown between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 4. For the boroughs of Arentsville and Biglerville and the township of Butler at the hotel in Biglerville between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 5. For the townships of Lamore, Huntington and Tyrone and the borough of York Springs, at the hotel in York Springs, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 7. For the borough of East Berlin and the township of Hamilton, at the Sunday House, East Berlin, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 9. For the township of Mcallen and the borough of Bendersville at the house of Frank Rausman, Bendersville, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 10. For the borough of New Oxford and the township of Oxford, at the Eagle Hotel, New Oxford, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 11. For the borough of Abbottstown and the township of Berlin, at the house of Charles Allard, Abbottstown, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 12. For the township of Franklin, at the hotel in Cashtown between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 13. For the townships of Mcallen and the borough of Bendersville at the house of Frank Rausman, Bendersville, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

HOW FAR ARE FRUIT GROWERS EFFECTED BY NEW LAW?

Address of John D. Keith Before the
Fruit Growers' Association Dec.
15, 1915.

At a meeting of Fruit Growers' Association in Bendersville on Dec. 15, 1915 John D. Keith, Esq. of Gettysburg in part spoke on the new Workmen's Compensation Act as applicable to the farmer and fruit grower. His address should be very helpful to every agriculturist to understand his liability.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was approved on June 2d, 1915. The day after the approval of the Compensation Act, the Governor approved another and a different Act that may be referred to as the "Act of June 3d", under which it is provided that those "engaged in domestic service or agriculture" at the time that an injury is sustained shall not be affected by the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

If the Courts shall finally decide that our Legislature was without power to exempt those engaged in agriculture from the Compensation Act, then fruit growers will be bound by all of the provisions of the Compensation Act in the same manner and to the same extent as are employers of labor in any other business pursuit.

If, however, the Courts shall decide that the Legislature had the right to thus exempt those engaged in agriculture from the liabilities and duties that are imposed upon those engaged in other occupations, it will then remain to be determined to what extent an employee of a fruit grower is engaged in agriculture. This will depend upon the construction that the Courts may give to the word "agriculture," and whether the word "agriculture" includes not only the planting and care of fruit trees and the picking and packing of fruit but also the preparation and marketing of fruit products; the manufacturing or assembling of barrels, boxes and crates for shipping and storage purposes; the generation of power used in the operation of grading apparatus; the transportation by wagon, truck or other conveyance of packed or unpacked fruit for delivery to buyers upon the premises of the fruit growers or to buyers at premises other than those owned by the fruit grower or to storage plants or to outside shipping points, and also whether the term includes a variety of other acts and things incidental to the fruit growing industry.

What I have said will serve as a meager illustration of your present duties and liabilities and these will not be changed in any manner by the Workmen's Compensation Act if it be finally decided that your exemption from that Act is lawful, and insofar as the various branches of your business may be held to constitute agriculture.

From what I have said you will understand that at present your liability to injured workmen amounts to nothing unless it is shown that you have been negligent in fulfilling the duties that the law has imposed upon you and that, even if you are negligent in that respect, you are not responsible if the workman's own negligence contributed in the slightest degree to the injury or if his injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant.

In this connection I might remind you that under the present state of the law if one of your workmen receives an injury and you are unwilling or unable to adjust the damages with him, he is entitled to bring an action at law against you. In such action, if the law and the facts permit it, a jury may assess the amount of damages that you must pay. Unfortunately such litigation is costly to both the successful and unsuccessful party.

Frequently a meritorious claim of a workman is debarrased by reason of the common law defenses to which I have referred, or the workman is loath to undertake a legal action because of the expense. And just as frequently employers are assessed with excessive damages by juries prone to protect a workman. To remedy the first evil, that of injustice to workmen, the Legislatures of several States and also Congress have enacted laws that impose more stringent duties upon employers. In some instances these laws have taken away from employers their right to rely upon the common law defenses under which they can show that the injured workman has assumed the risk of employment; has contributed by his own negligence to the injury, or has been injured by a fellow workman. Such legislation has received the sanction and approval of the Courts of the various States and also of the Supreme Court of the United States insofar as such legislation does not create an absolute liability upon the employer when he has fully performed the duties imposed upon him. Such Acts are known as "Employers' Liability Acts" because they affect or enlarge the liability of employers. But such Acts do not fix specific amounts that are to be paid to injured workmen. Hence, it still remains for juries to assess the amount of damages that employers are to pay. You will readily understand that such condition is manifestly burdensome to employers. Consequently in a number of the States it has been realized that it is necessary to provide by law that the question of the amount of damages to be paid by employers to injured workmen shall, if possible, be removed from the tender hands of juries. The only practical method by which this can be accomplished is to provide that whenever a workman is injured in the course of his employment, unless the injury is self-inflicted, that the employer shall pay certain specified sums. And to assure the payment of such sums to the injured employee, as well for the protection of the employer, it is essential that employers be required to carry insurance in one form or another. And in order that employers be not left to the mercy of insurance companies it is essential that the State provide insurance in such manner that the ordinary insurance companies shall be given keen competition in that line.

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(2) To provide reasonably safe tools and appliances with which to work.
(3) To exercise reasonable care in the selection of employees.
(4) To instruct workmen how best to carry on their work, not only for their own protection, but for the protection of other employees.

As applied to fruit growing and farming these rules of duty require you to provide reasonably safe buildings, barn floors, well beds, platforms and other places in, about or upon which your workmen may be in the course of their work be called. To provide reasonably safe wagons, trucks, harness, horses, ladders, pruning apparatus, ropes, chains and farm machinery, and other instrumentalities of your work, and to reasonably guard any dangerous machinery insofar as guardrails will not interfere with the operation of such machinery. And in addition to the four rules mentioned, it is your constant duty to exercise due care in inspecting and maintaining your premises and appliances in such reasonably safe condition.

So long as you observe the duties mentioned you are not responsible in damages for any injury sustained by an employee in the course of his employment, because such injuries the law ascribes to the risk of the business, which risk the workman is held to have assumed. This rule of law may be relied upon by you in any present action brought against you by an injured employee. It constitutes one of the common law defenses known as the "assumption of risk." As an illustration of the application of this rule it may be said: If an experienced workman engaged in trimming the branches of a fruit tree should be injured by the falling branches, the fruit grower is not responsible because that is a risk that the workman must assume. If the driver of your team while conveying fruit to a station is injured by the carelessness of your neighbor's driver, you are not re-

sponsible. Your driver assumed the risk of such accident. And again, if you furnish a new ladder of standard construction and material to be used in fruit picking and it is free from defects that would be apparent upon a reasonable examination of it, you are justified in considering such ladder to be a safe appliance, and if by reason of a hidden defect it breaks and a fruit picker be injured thereby, you will not be liable because under the doctrine of "assumption of risk" the fruit picker is held to have assumed the risk of such accident.

You will understand that in the illustrations given the absence of liability was due to the fact that you had performed your full duties. But under the existing law, although you should fail to fulfill in some particular the duties imposed upon you, and by reason of such failure an injury is sustained by a workman, such workman cannot recover from you if his own negligence contributed in the slightest degree to the injury. This rule is known as the common law defense of "contributory negligence." Thus, if you furnish an employee with a defective appliance and such defect is known to the employee, he is guilty of contributory negligence if he uses it and is injured thereby. As, for instance, if you provide a ladder for a fruit picker and such ladder is apparently unsafe, if the fruit picker uses it and is injured thereby, you are not responsible.

Again, if an employee receives injury by reason of the negligent act of a fellow employee, you are not responsible under what is known to the law as "the fellow-servant rule." Thus, if a fruit picker should receive injuries by reason of his ladder being overthrown by the negligent act of another fruit picker, you are not responsible. Or if two of your workmen are engaged in conveying fruit by wagon and the one driving the wagon is negligent, thereby causing injury to the other, the latter cannot recover from the Courts.

Now this provision, considered alone, may seem to you to be decidedly radical, but it may afford certain consolation to know that it is not so radical as the provisions of the present British Act under which a drunken workman in a powder mill may throw a lighted match in a box of powder, and if the mill be destroyed, the owner of the mill killed and the drunken workman die from the injuries he receives, the widow and children of the late lamented workman may recover damages for the loss of his life from the estate of the deceased mill owner. I call this matter to your attention that you may realize that future legislation holds even greater pleasures in store for you.

But to resume: Our Legislature having provided in Article 2, of the Compensation Act for the abolition of common law defenses and thereby having effectively disposed of the employer in any action at law, in a seeming spirit of benevolence provided further that all employers if they did not enjoy the rules laid down for their guidance in actions at law, could avoid those rules by electing to compensate every injured employee or the dependents of those who were killed according to certain fixed schedules of payments for definite periods of time, which amounts are to depend upon the character of injury and upon the amount of wages which the workman was earning at the time of injury. Realizing the frailty of human nature that might be displayed in a certain reluctance in choosing between two such desirable offerings, the Legislature then proceeded to relieve the situation for all timid employers by enacting that unless the employer expresses in writing a desire to be held liable in actions at law without his right to the common law defenses, he shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to be held liable under the fixed compensation plan.

From this you will see that our Legislature has succeeded in giving to us a Compensation Act which is not compulsory. The adoption of the Compensation plan is a matter of election, but practically the employers are compelled to adopt it or suffer a loss of their most substantial defenses in actions at law. I might add that many of those who have given careful study to the constitutional questions involved, unhesitatingly assert that this Act elective in form, but coercive in principle, will be held by the Courts to be constitutional. Similar Acts have been passed upon and approved by the Courts of other States insofar as such legislation does not create an absolute liability upon the employer when he has fully performed the duties imposed upon him. Such Acts are known as "Employers' Liability Acts" because they affect or enlarge the liability of employers. But such Acts do not fix specific amounts that are to be paid to injured workmen. Hence, it still remains for juries to assess the amount of damages that employers are to pay.

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So long as you observe the duties mentioned you are not responsible in damages for any injury sustained by an employee in the course of his employment, because such injuries the law ascribes to the risk of the business, which risk the workman is held to have assumed. This rule of law may be relied upon by you in any present action brought against you by an injured employee. It constitutes one of the common law defenses known as the "assumption of risk." As an illustration of the application of this rule it may be said: If an experienced workman engaged in trimming the branches of a fruit tree should be injured by the falling branches, the fruit grower is not responsible because that is a risk that the workman must assume. If the driver of your team while conveying fruit to a station is injured by the carelessness of your neighbor's driver, you are not re-

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When our Legislature, not to be outdone by the law givers of our sister States, of England, Germany and other Continental countries, took under consideration the adoption of a Compensation Act for this State, it was confronted with a clause in our State Constitution which prohibited the passage of any law limiting the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death or injuries to persons. Hence, it was clear that any Act that attempted to compel an employer to pay an employee to accept any given sum for a specific injury would violate such Constitutional restriction.

But our Legislature, undaunted by a mere Constitutional prohibition such as this, like the proverbial Irishmen who constantly meet with unanswerable objections, "got around it" by providing in our Compensation Act that after January 1st, 1916, (the time at which the Act will become effective), no employer shall be permitted to defend a suit for damages brought by an injured workman by introducing the common law defenses that I have mentioned unless the injury is due to the workman's intoxication or reckless indifference to danger, and even then the employer must bear the burden of proving such intoxication or reckless indifference.

This particular feature of the Compensation Act is embodied in Article 2, and will, in the opinion of the leaders of the profession, be sustained by the Courts.

Now this provision, considered alone, may seem to you to be decidedly radical, but it may afford certain consolation to know that it is not so radical as the provisions of the present British Act under which a drunken workman in a powder mill may throw a lighted match in a box of powder, and if the mill be destroyed, the owner of the mill killed and the drunken workman die from the injuries he receives, the widow and children of the late lamented workman may recover damages for the loss of his life from the estate of the deceased mill owner. I call this matter to your attention that you may realize that future legislation holds even greater pleasures in store for you.

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Voices of the Sea.

In "The Log of the Snark," by Charman Kittredge London, is this bit of sea description:

"The sea is not a lovable monster. And monster, it is. It is beautiful, the sea, always beautiful in one way or another. But it is cruel and unmindful of the life that is in it and upon it. It was cruel last evening in the lurid low sunset that made it glow, dully, to the cold, mocking, ragged moonrise that made it look like death. The waves positively beckoned when they rose and pitched toward our boat bobbing in the trough. And all the long night it seemed to me that I heard voices through the planking, talking, talking, endlessly, monotonously, querulously, and I couldn't make out whether it was the ocean calling from the outside or the ship herself muttering groaningly, finding herself. If the voices are of the ship they will soon cease, for she must find herself. But if they are the voices of the sea they must be sad sirens that cry, restless, questioning, unsatisfied—quaint homeless little sirens."

Beautiful Fish.

Japanese gardens are almost like a part of the house. The people live in gardens far more than most Americans do. In almost every garden is found a pond with goldfish in it. The golden carp is a kind of goldfish which was brought from China to Japan, and the species named ranchu is greatly admired.

But our Legislature, undaunted by a mere Constitutional prohibition such as this, like the proverbial Irishmen who constantly meet with unanswerable objections, "got around it" by providing in our Compensation Act that after January 1st, 1916, (the time at which the Act will become effective), no employer shall be permitted to defend a suit for damages brought by an injured workman by introducing the common law defenses that I have mentioned unless the injury is due to the workman's intoxication or reckless indifference to danger, and even then the employer must bear the burden of proving such intoxication or reckless indifference.

But our Legislature, undaunted by a mere Constitutional prohibition such as this, like the proverbial Irishmen who constantly meet with unanswerable objections, "got around it" by providing in our Compensation Act that after January 1st, 1916, (the time at which the Act will become effective), no employer shall be permitted to defend a suit for damages brought by an injured workman by introducing the common law defenses that I have mentioned unless the injury is due to the workman's

DEATHS.

(Continued from page 1.)

died on Monday in his 62nd year. He married Miss Rosa A. Adams, daughter of the late John Quincy Adams of Berwick township, who survives with three children, John J. Eck, Jules J. Eck, and Henry E. Eck, of Hanover.

Webster L. Myers died at Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday aged about 56 years. He was a native of York Springs and left there when 16 years of age and has prospered in business undertakings. He leaves a wife and two sons. Three brothers and a sister survive, C. O. Myers of Gettysburg, C. F. Myers of York Springs, Benj. O. Myers of Texas, and Mrs. Thos. Burns of Siddonsburg.

Wesley O. McCans of Clear Spring, York county, died on Wednesday in his 63rd year. He was a native of Adams county, being born near Centre Mills and has been living at Clear Springs for some years following the trade of plasterer. Funeral will be held to-day. A wife survives.

Mrs. Mollie McKee died at New Bloomfield, Perry county, on Sunday aged about 84 years. She was a native of York Springs and leaves six children, one being James McKee, Esq., U. S. District Attorney. Mrs. McKee was a Miss Gardner before marriage.

Mrs. John Adair, mother of Wm. Adair of Gettysburg, died at her home in Chambersburg, Wednesday of last week aged 56 years. Funeral Saturday in Chambersburg.

Wedded by Rites of Greek Church.

Pettis — Kouchavie. — A wedding ceremony according to the rites of the Greek Church was solemnized in Gettysburg on Sunday evening. The groom was John E. Pettis, one of the proprietors of the Shoe Shining Parlor on Chambersburg street. He has made his home in Gettysburg since coming to America. He immigrated from Filia, on the Island of Miletene, off the coast of Greece. The bride, Miss Fiehre Kouchavie, was a native of the same town and came to America a few weeks ago to be married to her lover. She was accompanied by a sister of Mr. Pettis. The marriage took place at the home of Alex Pettis, Railroad street, in the presence of about 25 guests. Rev. L. M. Vasilas, a Greek Orthodox priest of Reading, performed the ceremony. The attendants were George Stratton of Hanover, and Miss Mary Nicholas of Reading, bridesmaid. After the ceremony a dinner was served at the Crystal Lunch Room.

Halter — Trostle. — Miss Carrie Trostle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. L. Trostle, of near Littlestown, and Andrew Halter, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Halter of near Silver Run, were married by Rev. S. C. Hoover of Silver Run. They will reside at the bride's home.

Randall — Althoff — Walsh — Althoff. — A double wedding at St. Joseph's Catholic Church Taneytown was solemnized at high mass on Tuesday morning by Rev. Fr. J. S. Cusick. The contracting parties were Miss Edith M. Althoff to Charles W. Randall, of Littlestown, and Miss Mary M. Althoff to James Walsh of Westminster, the brides being the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Althoff of near Taneytown. The brides were attired in mid-night blue travelling suits, with hat and gloves to match. The brides were attended by their sisters, Misses Virginia and Ethel Althoff, the grooms by William Myers and Daniel E. Walsh and the ushers were Robert Arnold and Joseph A. Hemler. The dinner was served at the home of the brides to the many guests, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Many useful and valuable presents were received from their friends, then the newly married couples left on the evening train for a wedding trip to Baltimore and other places.

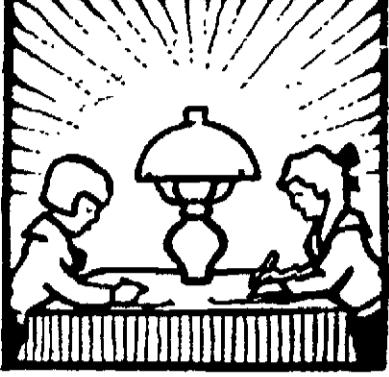
Mohr — Kuhn. — A very pretty wedding was held Wednesday morning in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Hanover, when Miss Cecilia Agnes Kuhn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis X. Kuhn of that place, became the bride of John Henry Mohr of Schenectady, N. Y. The ceremony took place at a solemn nuptial mass with Rev. James A. Hieber as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Mark E. Stock of New Oxford, a cousin of the bride as deacon. Rev. Joseph A. Murphy of St. Vincent's Church, as sub-deacon. Rev. Patrick J. Knight of St. Mary's Church, McSherrystown, was master of ceremonies. The bride was given in marriage by her father and was met at the altar by the groom and best man, Charles A. Kuhn, brother of the bride. The bride was attired in a gown of lace and tulle over taffeta, trimmed with pearls. The train was of Duchesse statin. The veil was made in cap effect and trimmed with orange blossoms, sent by a cousin in California. Her only ornament was a brooch, worn by her mother on her wedding day. The bride carried a bouquet of bridal roses. She was attended by her sister, Mary B. Kuhn, whose dress was of lavender crepe draped with Marianne en-train, with hat to match. She carried an arm bouquet of pale pink carnations. The ushers were Raymond Staub and John R. Kuhn, a brother of the bride. The organist, John R. Brady, played Mendelssohn's wedding march as the professional and Lohengrin's march as a recessional. During the ceremony Miss Anna Louise Kuhn sang "Oh, King of Love" and, as an offertory hymn, Miss Helen Wagner sang "Ave Maria" by August William Hoffmann, following which Miss Corinne Smith sang "O Salutaris" by Wigand. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, immediately after the ceremony. Among the guests were Mrs. Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Peter C. Stock, and daughter Eva, and Mrs. Wm. F. Weaver of Gettysburg.

Rural Carrier Examination.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for



Give the Children their Chance



Can't expect the children to stand high in their classes unless they get their lessons done properly. And they can't do night study without proper light.

The best light to study by is that which beams from a **Rayo Lamp** filled with slow-burning **Atlantic Rayolight Oil**. It gleams soft, white and mellow — doesn't flicker. It's a wonderful light for studying. Won't strain the children's eyes and so they study the better. And they learn the quicker.

And you'll sew with less effort, and father will enjoy his paper the more if you keep the house generously lighted with **Rayo Lamps**.

Rayo Lamps are handsome — add to the appearance of any room. They're easily cleaned and last a lifetime. Your dealer can show you a full assortment of **Rayo Lamps** priced from \$1.50 up. But to get the best light from a **Rayo Lamp**, you should burn

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL



That's the kerosene that neither smokes nor smells, that burns brightly and yields a great heat, but always at a low cost; use it in every lamp in the house, in your heaters and in your oil stoves.

Atlantic Rayolight Oil is the one kerosene you can ask for by name — that never varies in quality. And so it is especially desirable for domestic purposes — for polishing furniture, for keeping away moths, for removing rust and the many other uses hundreds of housewives tell us they have found for it.

Ask your dealer for **ATLANTIC RAYOLIGHT OIL** by name, you can buy it at any store that displays the sign:



—costs no more than the unknown kind

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

Have You Been Here

The first days of OUR GREAT SALE have far exceeded our expectations. It has been a HOWLING SUCCESS. Crowds came, they saw, they were pleased, they purchased, and sounded our praises to their friends. We now still have a few days and bargains await you here at every turn.

Men's, Boy's and Children's CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, CAPS and FURNISHINGS

Cut!! Cut!! Cut!!

This is what you may term a straight forward price reduction sale. If you miss it; you'll be sure to regret it.

LEWIS E. KIRSSIN

Baltimore St.,

REPORT
Of the condition of the Gettysburg National Bank, at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts \$638,557.55
Overdrafts, unsecured 648.40

U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 145,000.00

Other bonds to secure postal savings 2,000.00

Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same 373,800.00

Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Banks \$15,400.00

Less amount unpaid \$7,700.00 7,700.00

Banking house \$46,500; furniture and fixtures \$8,500 55,000.00

Due from Federal Reserve Banks 15,000.00

Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis 7,582.55

Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities 52,451.66

Due from banks and bankers (other than above) 16,612.62

Outside checks and other cash items \$2625.05, fractional currency, nickels and cents \$478.30 3,103.35

Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 6,944.15

Notes of other national banks 4,375.00

Lawful money reserve in bank:

Coin and certificates 21,640.70

Legal-tender notes 9,600.00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation) 7,250.00

Total 1,367,266.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$145,150.00

Surplus fund 110,000.00

Undivided profits \$44,518.27

Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid 4,888.50 39,629.77

Circulating notes 143,300.00

Dividends unpaid 45.00

Demand deposits:

Individual deposits subject to check 136,563.16

Cashier's checks outstanding 8,173.27

Postal savings deposit 225.50

Total 1,367,266.34

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS:

I, E. M. Bender, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. M. BENDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1916.

W. M. L. MEALS, N. P.

Correct attest:

C. W. JOHNSON

J. W. PRICKETT

THOS. G. NEELY

Directors.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE

Wednesday, February 23rd, 1916, 9 A. M. Sharp.

The undersigned, executors of the estate of Charles J. Tyson, deceased, will sell at public sale at the farm known as "Mapleton," on the State Highway, one mile south of Bendersville and three miles north of Bigerville, the entire live stock, tools and fixtures used in operating three farms. Every article offered will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Ten months credit will be allowed with a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Owing to the great number of articles to be sold, sale will begin at 9 A. M. sharp. Practically all the wagons and machinery listed below have been in regular use and are in working order. Many of them have been in use only a year or two and all have been well housed and cared for.

EIGHTEEN HORSES AND MULES.

Nos. 1 & 2—Pair heavy bay mules, 11 yrs. old, both leaders. Nos. 3 & 4—Pair heavy bay mules, 5 and 7 yrs., both leaders. Nos. 5 & 6—Pair large black mules 5 & 12 years, both leaders. Nos. 7 & 8—Pair black mare mules, 17 and 18 years, no better leaders in the county. Nos. 9 and 10—Pair brown mules, 12 yrs., well broken. No. 11—Dark brown mare mule, 13 years, an excellent leader. No. 12—Brown horse, "Dick," 20 years, a good leader. No. 13—Bay mare, "Pet," 14 years, a safe driver and works anywhere except lead. No. 14—Brown horse, "Jerry," 14 years, safe family driver. No. 15—Brown horse, "Joe," 8 years old, an extra good driver and off-side worker. No. 16—Brown horse, "Beauty," 4 years, will make a fine road horse.

TWELVE REGISTERED AND GRADE GUERNSEY CATTLE.

No. 1—Guernsey-Jersey grade cow, 9 years old, bred Dec. 29th, an all year round rich milker. No. 2—Guernsey-Holstein grade cow, 5 years old, due Mar. 10th, a fine young cow. No. 3—Three-quarters Guernsey grade cow, 4 years, a rich milker. No. 4—Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years, bred Dec. 16th. No. 5—Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years, bred Nov. 3rd. No. 6—Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years, bred Mar. 7th—Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years. No. 8—Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years. No. 9—Registered Guernsey heifer, 2 years, due Apr. 3rd. Nos. 10 & 11—Registered Guernsey calves. No. 12—Grade bull calf. No. 13—Well marked Guernsey bull, 2 years.

FIFTEEN FARM WAGONS, BEDS, ETC.

Four or six horse home-made wagon and bed; four-horse Brown wagon and bed; four-horse Acme wagon and bed; two four-horse Columbia wagons and beds; two good two-horse wagons and beds; five nearly new Electric handy wagons, with bolster springs and orchard platforms; one-horse Columbia wagon; covered spring wagon; open spring wagon; Columbia dump-cart and harness; wood ladders; hay-ladders; manure boards; contractors plank bed with loose bottom; two large rigs for barrelled apples, forty to fifty barrel capacity; eight heavy canvas wagon or stack covers.

ELEVEN BUGGIES AND OTHER VEHICLES.

Rubber tire surrey, Blocher make, in good condition; two surreys in good running order; two rubber tire buggies, one of them Bond make, good as new; steel tire buggy; two stick wagons; two extra good bobsleds; basket sleigh; lot of old buggies.

HARVESTING MACHINERY ETC.

Milwaukee grain binder in good running order; McCormick corn binder, used very little; two McCormick mowers, 5 foot cut, one of them nearly new; lot of extra knives for above; hay tedder; steel hay rake.

PLOWS, HARROWS, ETC.

Two Clark's double action cutaway harrows with double orchard extension; one Clark's California Jr. Orchard disc; two Forkner Light Draft wheel harrows; five No. 97 Syracuse plows; one No. 96 Syracuse plow; one Oliver one-horse plow; three Syracuse lever harrows, four-horse; three Perry spring-tooth harrows; two spike-tooth smoothing harrows; two Hallock weeder; steel land roller; ditching plow; handy four wheel truck for plows, etc.; plank drags; stone sleds; King road drag; four dirt scoops.

CULTIVATORS, PLANTERS, ETC.

Three Planet, Jr., and three Iron Age riding cultivators; eight one-horse cultivators; Ontario grain and fertilizer drill; Spangler grain and fertilizer drill; Spangler lime and fertilizer spreader; J. L. Case checkrow corn planter; Spangler single row planter; Iron Age potato planter, Case cabbage planter; Planet Jr. garden seeder; Thompson wheel barrow grass seeder; Hallock elevator digger; Twentieth Century manure spreader; Iron Age potato sprayer; single row fertilizer sower.

GASOLINE ENGINE AND POWER MACHINERY.

Eight-horse power portable Lauson gasoline engine, good as new; cob-crusher; burr chopping mill; Tornado fodder shredder with blower; wood saw and frame; corn sheller; hay and straw cutter; rubber and cotton belting; Rider hot-air pumping engine fitted for kerosene fuel.

ORCHARD MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

Quincy gasoline engine and air compressor sprayer outfit, 100 gallon tank, mounted on low wagon complete with two leads of hose, rods and nozzles; two model H Atco sprayers, 200 gallon tanks, mounted on steel trucks, complete with hose, rods and nozzles, both as good as new; two Pomona hand sprayers mounted in barrels; one Niagara gas sprayer, 100 gallon. Extra rods, nozzles and hose in great

Gettysburg Compiler
Gettysburg, Pa.

W. A. McCLELLAN, Editor

SATURDAY, JAN. 22 1916.

Candidates for Congress.

The York newspapers say that there are Democratic candidates in York county who have declared themselves to be in the running for the nomination for congress at the May primary, no authority has been received by this paper to make any announcement.

On Monday of this week the "York Gazette" contained the following:

Prof. Charles W. Stine, who is now serving his eleventh year as superintendent of public instruction in York county, has announced his candidacy for the nomination of congressman on the Democratic ticket to represent the Twentieth District. Professor Stine's announcement is the first to be made from the party which he represents.

Professor Stine when seen by a "Gazette" reporter spoke of the decision he had reached in the matter of his congressional aspirations. He said: "I decided to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress on Saturday. It seems my friends from all sections of York county, and Adams county as well, have urged me on to the step I took and they pledge me their strongest support. I intend to make a clean and an honest campaign and no one will be able to pull me away from the principles for which I stand."

That Professor Stine is well known in York county there is no doubt.

Four times he was elected superintendant of schools, previous to that time being principal of the public schools of Dallastown.

On Tuesday the "York Gazette" contained the following item:

Hon. Andrew R. Brodbeck, of Hanover, a member of the sixty-third congress, has decided to be a candidate for representative of the Twentieth Congressional District—York and Adams counties—in the sixty-fifth congress.

Mr. Brodbeck's decision was arrived at owing to the fact that his friends, residents of both counties in the district, have strongly urged him to enter the contest and have promised him their strongest support. He believes also that his well-known record in the sixty-third congress will be continued if he is returned to the sixty-fifth session and that he will continue to stand by the president as he has in the past.

Mr. Brodbeck's supporters in announcing his candidacy yesterday stated that he had only served two years in congress, whereas it is usually customary to honor the representative with a second term. They also state that the president will need continued loyalty of the Democratic representatives who will cooperate with him in the present crisis.

It is also pointed out that the wonderful prosperity now enjoyed by this country was begun during the reign of the sixty-third congress, of which Mr. Brodbeck was a member.

Malt Liquor in Republican Politics.

Congressman George M. Graham

was selected last week by the Rep-

ublican congressional delegation

from Pennsylvania as a member of

the Republican Congressional Cam-

aign Committee.

Representative Graham was decid-

ed upon after an unsuccessful at-

tempt had been made by the Penrose

followers to have Congressman Row-

land named for the position and the

Vare faction to put over Congress-

man Kress. The lines were sharply

drawn between the adherents of both

factions. In this connection it will

doubtless interest the people of the

Twentieth District to know that Con-

gressman-at-Large Lafear voted

with the Brumbaugh-Vare crowd and

that Congressman Beales lent his

support to the Penrose cause. All

of which shows that there is about

as much peace and harmony in the

G. O. P. in the Twentieth District as

there is in the congressional delega-

tion.

Congressman Vare in the caucus

after the selection of Graham made

the following speech, which tells of

influences in the Republican party

not of credit to that party.

I am gratified that the delegation

has been able to take this unanimous

and harmonious action. It has been

a matter of regret to me that outside

influences should have attempted to

influence the decision in a matter that

concerns the house, and I am glad

these influences have failed.

There was no reason why any one

outside the delegation in the house

should have attempted to direct the

selection of a member to represent

the delegation on the Republican

Congressional Committee. Those

who attempted to do so have not

been successful.

Mr. Vare was referring to the can-

didacies of Congressman Rowland

backed by Penrose, and Kress,

backed by Vare, for the place.

"This applies as well to the malt

liquor interests of western Pennsyl-

vania which, for a second time in

recent months, have attempted to

influence in Republican policies," he

said. "I am glad to say that the ef-

fort made this time was as unsuc-

cessful as it was upon the previous

occasion. The malt liquor interests

despite their energy, did not get any

where with the effort to influence

this delegation. I am glad to say

that the members of this delegation

was above influence.

Once before, when Pennsylvania

was selecting a speaker of the house at Harrisburg, the same sort of efforts were made, when one of those who tried to influence our verdict here switched his support to a candidate supported by the malt liquor interests. I have no prejudice against, neither am I unfriendly to, these interests; but I want to say right now that the Republican party should be influenced by great national questions such as the tariff and the firm handling of foreign affairs, and should not suffer the dictation of any selfish interests.

"I make this comment at this time, because I think there should be a note of warning. The members of this delegation should study the Republican voters in the State of Pennsylvania, which had been steadily diminishing until Gov. Brumbaugh, with his progressive leadership, untouched by any of these influences I have mentioned, became the standard bearer and gave us a united party."

Beales Not a Candidate.

The "York Dispatch," the Republican paper of York, published the following statement of Congressman Beales this week to the effect that he was not a candidate for renomination.

Congressman Beales, who was in the city between trains on his way to Washington, made the positive announcement that he will not again be a candidate. Congressman Lafear announces his intention of seeking nomination again as congressman-at-large.

Though it had been known to some that Congressman Beales was considering this decision, the announcement comes as a surprise to the general public. There are consequently no other Republican congressional candidates at this time, but it is expected that the next few weeks will bring one forward. The clashing ambitions of the several Democratic candidates are regarded as affording a particularly encouraging outlook for some Republican who will appeal to the voters of both York and Adams counties.

Congressman Beales' popularity, as evidenced by his victory over A. R. Brodbeck in the last election, makes the news of his decision not to run again a disappointment to many in the district.

"I will not be a candidate for, nor accept a renomination to congress," he stated to the "Dispatch" to-day. "This action on my part is taken after mature deliberation and consultation with my friends. "I take this early opportunity in making known my intention in order that the Republican voters of York and Adams counties may have the longest possible time to consider the matter of my successor, who must be nominated in April, less than three months off. I have not given the matter of a candidate any consideration whatever. That I will leave to the voters of the district, assuring them that I will loyally support who-ever is nominated.

"I realized immediately after assuming the duties of the office that to honestly and conscientiously perform the same for the best interests of my constituents, I would be compelled to not only sacrifice my business but neglect my family. Since the convening of congress, necessitating my presence in Washington, I find more than ever that one with my limited means, a business which requires constant personal attention, and a family of growing children which require a father's care, must sacrifice either his business, his family, or his constituents. As my family's future welfare depend upon my business and my attention to home duties, I do not feel justified in sacrificing the interest of my constituents.

"This determination on my part will not prevent me from faithfully and conscientiously serving my constituents until the expiration of my term, March 4, 1917."

Gets \$100,000 a Year Salary.

Thomas E. Mitten has entered into another 5-year agreement with E. T. Stotesbury to remain as president and chairman of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company at a salary of \$100,000 a year.

Mr. Mitten's salary is the largest

paid to any one man in Philadelphia.

The president of the Pennsylvania

Railroad, Samuel Rea, receives \$50,000

a year, and the late George F. Baer

got a \$50,000 salary from the Reading

Railway.

The salary paid Mr. Mitten is \$25,000

greater than the yearly sum paid to

the president of the United States.

The Governor of Pennsylvania re-

ceives \$10,000 and the city of Phila-

delphia pays its Mayor \$12,000 a year.

Mr. Mitten came to Philadelphia

from Chicago five years ago, when E. T. Stotesbury took charge of the Rapid

Transit Company. Under the Mitten

management the street car service of

Philadelphia has been greatly improv-

ed. The wages of the employees raised

several times and labor troubles on the

trolley lines virtually eliminated.

ARENDSVILLE.

At this writing we are having real

winter weather; on Tuesday morn-

ing the thermometer registered zero.

Among the funerals held here dur-

ing the last few weeks were Mrs.

Henry Wildasin aged 95 years; Mrs.

Peter Kime aged 88 years; Mrs.

Adam Lupp aged 80 years. They were

among the oldest persons here and

had spent the greater part of their

lives here. Mrs. Lucy Compton aged

93 years, and James L. Taylor aged 88

years, are the two oldest persons

now living in this section.

David Thomas, Noah R. Beamer

and Jacob H. Wierman, who were

confined to their homes last week are

able to be about again.

Last Saturday evening about 8

o'clock, Robt. Carey's chimney

caught fire and burnt fiercely. The

fire alarm was sounded and brought

out a large crowd of people. The

fire was put out without any damage

to the building.

Harry S. Raltesperger made a

business trip to Chambersburg last

Tuesday.

The zero weather the last few days

put ice on the Conewago creek six

inches thick.

Once before, when Pennsylvania

was selecting a speaker of the house at Harrisburg, the same sort of efforts were made, when one of those who tried to influence our verdict here switched his support to a candidate supported by the name "thug," a ruffian who would stab a person in the back for a few cents. The name "thug" is derived from the old religious order that flourished in India unbroken up to about 1826. Thuggee was practiced by religious fanatics, whose creed prohibited the shedding of blood. Any human sacrifice which might be offered to the goddess Kali must be slain without the breaking of the skin or the appearance of one bloodstain. Usually the thugs masqueraded as pilgrims or peddlers, got the confidence of their victims and then strangled them by means of a rope, a handkerchief or an unwound turban. They were then buried in shallow graves, dug with a consecrated pickax, and a third of the plunder was laid on the altar of Kali, their barbaric deity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Thugs of India.

Among the countless varieties of criminal which infest the large cities you are doubtless familiar with the one commonly denoted by the name "thug," a ruffian who would stab a person in the back for a few cents. The name "thug" is derived from the old religious order that flourished in India unbroken up to about 1826. Thuggee was practiced by religious fanatics, whose creed prohibited the shedding of blood. Any human sacrifice which might be offered to the goddess Kali must be slain without the breaking of the skin or the appearance of one bloodstain. Usually the thugs masqueraded as pilgrims or peddlers, got the confidence of their victims and then strangled them by means of a rope, a handkerchief or an unwound turban. They were then buried in shallow graves, dug with a consecrated pickax, and a third of the plunder was laid on the altar of Kali, their barbaric deity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

REPORT

Of the condition of the National Bank of Arendtsville, at Arendtsville,

Here is the Answer in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

THE MERRIAM WEBSTER

Every day in your talk and reading, at home, on the street car, in the office, shop and school you likely question the meaning of some new word. A friend asks: "What is the meaning of the word *Utopia*?" or "What is the meaning of *Java*?" or "What is the meaning of *Java*?" or "What is the meaning of *Java*?"

This New Creation answers all kinds of questions in Language, History, Biography, Fiction, Foreign Words, Trades, Arts and Sciences, with final authority.

400,000 Words.

5000 Illustrations.

Cost \$400,000.

2700 Pages.

The only dictionary with

the new divided page—char-

acterized as "A Stroke of

Genius."

India Paper Edition:

A thin, opaque, strong,

India paper. What a satis-

faction to own the *Merriam*

Webster in a form so light

and so convenient to use!

One half the thickness and

weight of Regular Edition.

Regular Edition:

On strong book paper. Wt.

144 lbs. Size 12 1/2 x 9 1/2

5 inches.

Write for specimen pages,

Illustrations, etc.

Mention this ad-

and receive

FREE a set of pocket

maps.

G. & C.

MERRIAM

CO.,

Springfield, Mass.

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The Land of Large Families.

In his article on the winter life of the French Canadians in Harper's Howard E. Smith tells of the extraordinary large families of these simple folk.

"Soon the twilight grew to night and the large lamp on the table cast its orange glow over the room and the long table filled with steaming dishes.

"You have a large family, madam," I remarked, as they gathered about the table.

"Oui, monsieur, we are sixteen. It is a good gift to le bon Dieu, n'est-ce pas?" she said, turning toward the Judge.

"C'est vrai, mon enfant. It is. There is no better gift than that of another child to his kingdom."

"I could not but remember that the law has also encouraged large families by passing a bill at Quebec giving ten acres of land to any family having from that time forth twelve or more children, and how in two years the law was repealed because the demand on those ten acre lots was in excess of the supply."

The Torch of Civilization.

In the history of civilization first one nation arises and becomes the torch bearer and then another takes the torch as it becomes stronger, the stronger always pushing the weaker aside and becoming in its turn the leader. Each nation that has borne the torch of civilization has followed some path peculiarly its own. Egyptian, Syrian, Persian, Greek, Roman, Frank, all had their ideal of power—order and progress directed under supreme authority, maintained by armed organization.

We Anglo-Saxons bear the torch of civilization because we possess the principles of civil liberty, and we have the character, or should have the character, which our fathers have transmitted to us, with which to uphold it. If we have not, then be sure that with the certainty of a law of nature some nation—it may be one or it may be another—already knocking at our doors, will push us from the way and take the torch and bear it onward, and we shall go down.—Thomas Nelson Page.

Classification of Stars.

In classifying stars astronomers recognize six degrees of magnitude, but the term relates to radiance or brilliancy rather than to size. Although the classification is somewhat arbitrary, yet each degree of magnitude is approximately two and a half times as brilliant as a star of the next magnitude below. Then, too, each magnitude is about three times more numerous than the one which precedes it. Beginning with the brightest, there are visible without a glass about twenty stars of the first magnitude, about sixty-five of the second magnitude, nearly 200 of the third magnitude, over 400 of the fourth magnitude, about 1,100 of the fifth and over 3,000 of the sixth. The total number of stars that can be seen by the unaided eye is about 5,000, but not all at one time. This takes no account of the millions, perhaps hundreds of millions, in regions of space that cannot be reached by the unaided eye.

Hot Winds.

The sirocco blows hot from the highlands of north Africa and fails on the Mediterranean as far as Malta. The salano jumps like a windy fireball from the heat of the Sahara desert and lands flatfooted in Spain. The barnatan blows hot Sahara dust far into the Atlantic and gives nosebleed and makes skin and lips parch and crack, while furniture and ship timbers groan and crack and scream in an agony of drought despair. The khasmin blows Sahara's ancient dust into Egyptian eyes every fifty days. The pamperos periodically blow down into Buenos Aires out of the unexplored desert highlands of Brazil, and the blowing causes suicides and murders to be more common and wounds to break out afresh with a heavy death rate. Pamperos pass away in a second, leaving the air fine.—Exchange.

Painter and Pawnbroker.

Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A., knows his Paris as well as most, and also a good many more out of the way parts of the world besides—Russia, Spain, Algiers, Turkey and the rest—which he has visited in the pursuit of his art, more especially during his earlier days, when he was less affluent than today, in which latter connection he once had an amusing experience. During a financial crisis he sought to effect a loan of \$30 on the security of one of his own pictures. The pawnbroker offered \$250, to the artist's indignation. "Why, the frame alone is worth more than that," he protested, to be met with the crushing reply, "I know it is, and it is on the frame that I am lending the money."—Westminster Gazette.

A Japanese Breakfast.

The usual Japanese breakfast consists of rice, miso, soup, pickles and occasionally fish. Tea is always served with meals and is drunk clear, without sugar or cream. Miso soup consists of strips of radishes, seaweed, eggplant or other vegetables cooked with bean curd and water. The cooking is not continued for a long period, and so few vegetables are used that the soup partakes only slightly of the flavor of the ingredients.

A Whistling Moth.

A whistling moth is an Australian rarity. There is a glassy space on the wings crossed with ribs. When the moth wants to whistle it strikes these ribs with its antennae, which have a knob at the end. The sound is a low call from the male to the female.

A Last Resort.

"Can't you do anything at all for my hair?"

"Nope," said the barber. "Hair all gone."

"But my dome shines like a newly starched collar. Can't you give it a sort of dull finish?"—Exchange.

Unexpected.

BILL—Did you ever try to stand on an egg?

JILL—No.

"And I will," said the young wife.

"But the last time I did the egg was stronger than I was."

—Philadelphia Record.

Psychiatrist.

Dr. Edward C. Tolson, of New York, has written a series of explanatory articles on the mental problems of the day. The first article, "The Main Question," is published in the *Philadelphia Record*.

The Main Question.

A man asks, "Is it durable?"

A woman asks, "Is it stylish?"

A child asks, "Is it good to eat?"—Judge.

Worse Still.

"I have a wife who is like a bird that can sing and won't."

"You're lucky. Mine can't sing and fill."—Baltimore American.

A Day in Bed.

There are times when everyone realizes that they are on the verge of an illness. The symptoms vary according to the individual case but whether it be a cold, grip, or exhaustion, Nature usually has a way of sounding a warning which is not to be mistaken.

When danger signals are thus displayed for our benefit in this fashion there is one course of action which will often prove effective, even at the eleventh hour. A day in bed in a well ventilated room with an extremely light diet is frequently sufficient to save one from a severe illness.

Rest is often one of Nature's simplest and most effective aids to healing and if taken in time may be warranted far superior in its therapeutic effect to any quality of drugs taken after the damage is done.

An extremely light diet or a fast for twenty-four hours serves the same purpose in giving the digestive organs a needed rest under such conditions. A day or so in bed adhering to the resolve not to allow the ordinary annoyances and responsibilities of life to interfere with one's complete relaxation would often be of more value than traveling long distances for a change of climate.

There are some people who boast of their ability to keep going regardless of the warnings which Nature serves in times of danger. At times they may be successful avoiding the penalty but usually they have to "pay the piper." Better a short voluntary rest now and then than one enforced by a profound disturbance of health as the result of disregarding Nature's warning.—Little Talks on Health and Hygiene by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., Lt. D., Commissioner of Health.

DANGERS OF A COLD.

Gettysburg People Will Do Well to Heed Them.

Many cases of kidney trouble result from a cold or chills. Coughed kidneys fall behind in filtering the poison laden blood and bacchache, headache, dizziness and disordered kidney action follow. Don't neglect a cold. Use Doan's Kidney Pill at the first sign of kidney trouble. Follow this Gettysburg resident's example:

Harry J. Tawney, 9 Steinwehr Ave., Gettysburg, says: "My back ached almost constantly and at times I could hardly get around. The kidney secretions gave me much annoyance by their irregularity in passage and I was lame and stiff. Doan's Kidney Pill, procured at the People's Drug Store, positively and permanently cured me. I have been in good health ever since. I know of a number of other people who have taken Doan's Kidney Pill and in each case benefit has been had."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pill—the same that Mr. Tawney had.

A. W. Bream who lives near Uriah postoffice, has the distinction of owning a farm, part of which lies in Huntington township, Adams Co. His barn is situated in Dickenson township and his house in Middleton township, Cumberland. He pays all of his tax however in the township where his residence is situated.

While trying to kill a hog one day last week, Raymond Hess of near Littlestown shot himself through the palm of his left hand. The wound although not serious was a very painful one.

Coughs and Colds Are Dangerous.

Few of us realize the danger of

Coughs and Colds. We consider them

common and harmless ailments.

However statistics tell us every third

person dies of a lung ailment.

Dangerous Bronchial and Lung diseases

follow a neglected cold. As your body

struggles against cold germs, no better

aid can be had than Dr. King's New

Discovery. Its merit has been tested

by old and young. In use over 45

years. Get a bottle today. Avoid the

risk of serious Lung ailments. Druggists.

Advertisement.

On last Monday evening several

bushels of corn were taken from Roy

Taughnagh's corn crib which ad-

joins his livery stable in New Oxford.

Several times lately corn has been

taken from this crib.

Constitution and Indigestion.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets

and must say they are the best I have

ever used for constipation and indi-

gestion. My wife also used them for

indigestion and they did her good,"

writes Eugene S. Knight, Wilming-

ton, N. C. Obtainable everywhere.

Advertisement.

While bichering at his home in

Conowago township one day recently,

Joseph Small had the third finger of

his right hand caught in the meat

grinder and the end was taken off.

Advertisement.

Plaques have been made for a new

building 32x60 feet for the Littlestown

Savings Institution, by B. C. Star of

that place. The building is to be fire

proof, constructed of grey-bull brick

and trimmed with limestone.

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